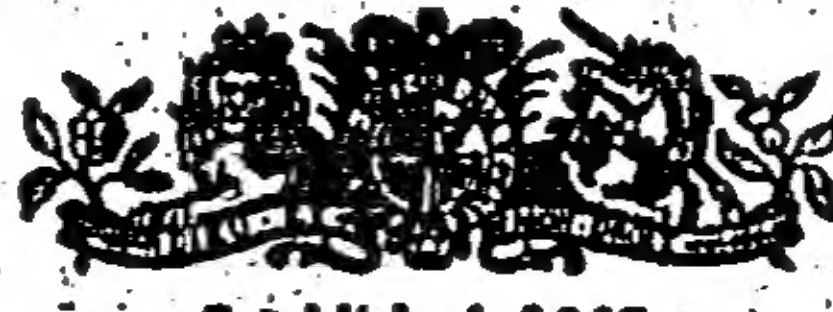


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Rhee Still At It

EXPERIENCE has taught that nothing must be taken for granted in the Korean truce negotiations, yet it would seem that a decisive step forward was taken yesterday at Panmunjom in the direction of an armistice signing. The Communists' "reply" to the latest proposal advanced by the United Nations Command last Thursday consisted of a series of ten questions, the replies to which clearly were so satisfactory that the Reds found it possible to suggest that immediate discussions should take place for the signing of a truce agreement. The assurances which the Communists drew from the chief UN delegate were simply restatements of what had previously been given, namely, that the Republic of South Korea as part of the United Nations Command would carry out the terms of an armistice; that the South Koreans would obey the cease-fire order and withdraw to agreed positions; that if the South Koreans attempted to take independent action after enforcement of an armistice they would receive no assistance from United Nations forces; that members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and Communist "explainers" would be accorded full personal protection; and that all remaining North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war would be turned over to the Repatriation Commission. These were the principal assurances given to the Communists, and if they were accepted with somewhat bad grace ("We will take them merely on face value" said the Reds), they could not in all conscience be rejected.

If these were all the outstanding points requiring satisfaction there would be every reason for confidently predicting the signing of an armistice within the next day or two. But Syngman Rhee has just thought up another obstructive objection, i.e., the presence of Indian, Polish and Czech troops in South Korea. That there is neither logic nor basis for this attitude is immaterial to the President of South Korea. He is only intent on making conclusion of a truce as difficult as possible, and if it remains within his power, of preventing any armistice being signed and observed. Just how seriously the Communists are taking this new threat by Rhee is not at the moment apparent, but they are not ignoring it and have declared that it constitutes a major point for settlement. Dr Rhee cannot forcibly prevent the landing of neutral troops to guard non-repatriated prisoners, and to this extent his declaration that he will never allow them to enter South Korea is an idle one. But he may attempt to force the issue in other directions, and it will be necessary for the United Nations Command to remind President Rhee that the assurance he has given that he "will not obstruct in any manner the implementation of the terms of the draft armistice agreement" is binding in every respect and does not exclude the provision for the presence in the country of neutral troops for guarding non-repatriated prisoners of war.

New Soviet Design For Europe Believed Emerging TO MAKE GERMANY A NEUTRAL BUFFER

Washington, July 19.

With due caution because of the implications of the current power struggle in the Kremlin, a considerable number of Western diplomatic officials here are inclining to the belief that the outlines of a new Soviet design for Europe are emerging.

These officials are of the opinion that the basic premises of a new Soviet policy was laid down a year ago. It remains for the principle to be restated in the light of the new circumstances and for the Kremlin to fill in the details.

Briefly stated these officials believe that the Soviet hierarchy is thinking of stabilising the lines of division between West and Communist Europe and raising up Germany as a neutral buffer between the two worlds.

Those who support this viewpoint believe that the death of Stalin and the summer uprisings in the satellites served, if anything, to harden Kremlin thinking along the lines of "consolidation."

Korean Armistice

Liaison Officers Meeting

Tokyo, July 20.

Allied and Communist liaison officers were scheduled to work out additional truce details today after the Communists accepted the UN assurances and agreed to go ahead toward a signing.

The staff officers probably were working out arrangements for accommodating Indian and other neutral personnel in connection with the exchange of prisoners.

The Communist chief delegate, Gen. Nam Il, said yesterday that this matter would have to be straightened out before a truce can be signed, in view of the South Korean threats to oppose the entry of the neutrals in South Korea.

Speculation was that the representatives of the five nations on the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission would carry on their work on an island occupied by neither North nor South Korea, or else within the demilitarised zone which is to be vacated by warring troops. The liaison officers could also be discussing arrangements for the actual signing ceremony which Communist correspondent Alan Winnington said he thought might be this week.

The full delegates moved into an indefinite recess while the liaison officers went into the spidery session to carry on the spidery work of a truce.—United Press.

Nazidom Raises Its Head

Hanover, July 20.

A quotation from "God Bless the Führer," song of the Nazi Labour Corps, drew thunderous cheers from a mass rally of German ex-servicemen here yesterday.

Many of the soldiers wore old military badges. Ex-General Hensch, former tank commander, was loudly applauded when he said that "the time has come to awake soldierly virtues among youth."

The rally was called to form a single West German ex-servicemen's organisation.—Reuter.

This size-up of current Russian policy, which is said to have some influential adherents here and in Western Europe, is described in this fashion:

Because of Germany's size, strategic position and economic potential the Kremlin thinks toward that country will determine to a major degree its attitude toward all of Europe.

After clinging for seven years to its wartime punitive policy for Germany, the Soviets last summer unveiled in a note to the Western Powers a new blueprint for their erstwhile mortal enemy.

Russia proposed that the Allied occupation be ended, that the country be reunified, and that a peace treaty be written which would grant Germany full independence including the right to raise a national army with the single proviso that the reconstituted nation be required to pursue a neutral role between the hostile blocs of East and West.

Last year sceptical Germans and other Westerners were inclined to regard that demarche as a manoeuvre probably aimed at undermining the immediate position of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. They also thought it might be just a fresh Kremlin approach to the tough problem of communising all of Germany.

STICK TO FORMULA

Nevertheless the Soviets are still standing on that formula despite its rejection by the West German people and the clear demonstration last month that a united Germany would be overwhelmingly anti-Communist—at least so far as its internal political system is concerned.

It is at the proposed Big Four Foreign Ministers conference or some other occasion for re-defining Russian policy the Soviets stick to their "neutral Germany" stand, some experienced observers believe that the authentic outline of a new Russian policy on Germany will be fairly clear.

The case would appear to be, they said, that the Kremlin has finally given up on its hopes to draw occupied Germany into the Communist system either by subversion or conversion. Meanwhile the job of holding 18,000,000 rebellious East Germans under the Soviet thumb is getting more and more onerous and producing less and less dividends for the Kremlin.

The time has come, then, to cut the losses in Germany—and to exact the highest possible price from the West for that act of "magnanimity."

The price would likely be formal recognition by the West of Russia's paramount influence in Eastern Europe—bluntly stated, a promise by the United States and its Allies to quit harassing the Communist bosses of the satellite countries by economic sanctions, liberation propaganda and other current measures.

Diplomatic officials who are impressed by this analysis of Soviet intentions remark that the question of Russia's sincerity in its current conciliatory propaganda would not be really fundamental to the issue.

Whether or not the new leadership in the Kremlin thinks it can "co-exist" indefinitely with the free world, it is contended that considerations of the world balance of power will always be important to Russia as to other leading nations.

BALANCING FORCE

It is believed possible that the Kremlin strategists have decided that the present East-West power alignment represents approximately a stand-off, with the Communist empire, if anything, showing at a disadvantage since the post-war revitalisation of Western Europe and the United States return to a policy of maintaining formidable military strength.

They may reason that with Germany lost to the Soviet orbit anyhow there would be merit in establishing a triangular pattern of world power. Germany, standing independently between the East and the West, would be assigned the role of a buffer and a balancing force between the East and the West.

To the men in Moscow mindful of past experiences with the Germans such a plan may seem like very risky business. But it would appear that the only likely alternatives are to permit Germany to slip into the embrace of the West at once or to try to continue the present tentative and explosive system of German occupation indefinitely.—United Press.

Soviets Face Alternative

Belgrade, July 19.

The leaders of Soviet Russia are faced with the alternative of relying on a new NKVD (secret police) or on the working masses since the dismissal of Lavrenti Beria, Mr. Edward Kardell, deputy President of the Yugoslav Executive Council said today, according to Tanjug, the Yugoslav official newswagency.

It is they relied on a new NKVD the country's crisis would deepen and become graver, said Mr. Kardell. But if they were to rely on the workers, they would first have to make concessions which would lead to the strong-hold of bureaucratic despotism becoming subjected to increased pressure from democratic forces.

Mr. Kardell was speaking at Rogaska Slatina in Slovenia where a memorial to President Tito's great economist Boris Hladik was unveiled.—Reuter.

EXPRESS TRAIN KILLS CYCLIST

Bolon, Italy, July 10.

The Simplon Orient Express, carrying Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his entourage to Paris, killed a motorcyclist who was crossing the tracks here.

The accident happened as the train was hurrying past a level crossing about 80 kilometres from Venice. The train took 800 metres to pull up.—Reuter.

Bering Sea Expedition



More Disturbances In Calcutta

BOMBS AT POLICE PICKETS

Calcutta, July 19.

Bombs were hurled at police pickets and vans in four separate incidents in Calcutta today as the resistance campaign against increased second-class train fares entered its 19th day.

The leaders of the resistance movement met for six hours here today and declared themselves in disagreement with the local government's decision to appoint an arbitrator to investigate the increase in fares. They urged the government to order the company to revoke the increase and demanded that all those arrested during the campaign be set free.

A tribunal is to consider the increase in second-class fares on the British-owned Calcutta tramways which touched off bomb-throwing protest incidents in the last three weeks. Hundreds of people have been arrested.

Until the tribunal reaches a decision, the increase of one pice (about one farthing) is suspended, the Company announced yesterday.

Its action followed Saturday's strike by the tram workers, who said they were coming out for five days because they were not prepared to risk their lives against stones and bombs.

The suggestion to put the issue before a tribunal was made to the Company on Saturday by the West Bengal Government after a conference between members of the West Bengal Press Advisory Committee, the Presiding Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen, and the Home Minister, Mr. K. P. Mukherjee.

The strike on Saturday paralysed the train system, which normally collects an average of about 24,000 Rupees a day in second-class fares. It was the climax of an 18-day agitation sponsored by the left-wing Tram and Bus Fare Resistance Committee.

Since July 1, when the increase was announced, hundreds of demonstrators, including three left-wing members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, have been arrested.

Trams have been overturned and burned and police have opened fire and used tear-gas to disperse demonstrators, many of whom have been injured. At least one died.

Barriades went up in south Calcutta, the area where the opposition was most fierce, and only came down on Saturday. Police were still patrolling the area.—France-Press and Reuter.

Nepalese 'Gangsters' Rounded Up

2 Slain, 248 Captured

New Delhi, July 19.

Two "gangsters" were killed and 248 captured in a joint action by Nepalese and Indian police "somewhere north of Dhangari in Western Nepal" the Nepalese Ambassador in India, General Bhanu Shamsar Jung Bahadur Rana stated in New Delhi today.

The disturbances were organised by a gang of "lawless elements" led by Bhanu Dutt who he said was imprisoned by the Nepalese Government for subversive and lawless activities and escaped from jail some time ago.

The Nepalese Ambassador said the details available went to prove that these disturbances were "mainly inspired by motives of loot and brigandage."

Indian units taking part until reinforcements could be moved in by the Nepalese Government were armed police from the neighbouring Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Ambassador added.

Mr. M. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, said here today that the Indian Government was taking part in a joint police action against 700 people who last week seized control of the trading centre of Billaury in Western Nepal, 4 miles from the Indian border.

Nepalese forces could not reach the troubled area because of difficult conditions between Katmandu and Western Nepal and the Nepalese Government had asked for help from the Indian Government, Mr. Koirala stated.

USED RED FLAG

He had just arrived in New Delhi by air for a three-day visit, and said the demonstrators had attacked the police station at Billaury and were using a red flag.

According to reports three days ago it was stated that the attackers killed an officer and sub-inspector at the police station and seized arms and ammunition.

Mr. Koirala's visit is being made for consultations with the Indian Government on Nepal's development projects.

It is believed he will ask for Indian aid to expand the scope of these plans for which India has already granted a loan. Observers here also expect him to discuss with the Indian Government the political situation in Nepal which is said to be still full of differences with his brother Mr. B. P. Koirala, who is President of the Nepalese Congress.—Reuter.

Mossadegh Signs New Decree

Teheran, July 19.

The Iranian Premier, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh today signed a decree setting up a committee to reorganise the Ministry of Justice.

This move was considered particularly important in political circles because of today's failure to obtain a parliamentary session. The legislature is therefore virtually at an end.

Premier Mossadegh was to make a broadcast speech tomorrow.

The Majlis (Iranian Parliament) was unable to meet this morning as the members of Parliament who resigned recently failed to turn up for the session.

It was therefore impossible to carry out the constitutional formality of reading out the resignations in public so that they could become effective two weeks later. A total of 50 deputies have now resigned.—France-Press.

House Collapses: Five Killed

New Delhi, July 20.

Three women and two children were killed and 22 people injured when a two-storied building collapsed in Old Delhi yesterday.

Five of the injured were reported in serious condition. The building, which was under repair, was the scene of a betrothal ceremony shortly before the accident.—Reuter.

Women And Patriarchs Demonstrate

Tel-Aviv, July 20.

Four thousand women and bearded patriarchs marched from Tel-Aviv's great synagogue last night in a demonstration against the government's Bill to conscript women for National Service.

The Bill is due to be introduced in the Knesset (Parliament) on Wednesday.

Extreme elements who are against any form of national service for religious girls led the demonstration, carrying banners calling on the Prime Minister Mr. David Ben Gurion, to "change your mind or else go down in history as a persecutor of religion."

The bill is a compromise intended to safeguard religious feelings by permitting girls to serve in religious or agricultural settlements or social work instead of normal military service in army camps.—Reuter.

Senators Reply To McCarthy

Washington, July 19.

Senator Joseph McCarthy today accused three Democratic Senators of quitting the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, of which he is chairman, for "political reasons."

Because they did not want to expose Communism and corruption in the Democratic Party.

Senator John McClellan, one of the three, promptly retorted that Senator McCarthy's accusation was "false" and that McCarthy "knew it was false."

Senator Henry Jackson, another of the three, likewise labelled the charge "false."—United Press.

Anti-Terrorist Hero Wounded

Nairobi, July 20.

Sidney Davidson, the Australian-born Kenya Government officer, reported to have killed 33 "terrorists" and was seriously wounded while leading a raid on a Mau Mau camp in the Aberdare forest.

He was shot four times at point blank range by a terrorist armed with a sub-machinegun. With four bullets in him—two in his lower abdomen, one in his shoulder and one in his right hand—Davidson clubbed his assailant with a rifle butt.

Davidson is now in hospital.—Reuter.

Uranium Search

Manila, July 20.

Two geologists of the United States Atomic Energy Commission arrived here yesterday to make an extensive survey of possible uranium deposits in the Philippines.

The geologists, Howard Stanford and Henry Fittlock, are equipped with scientific and technical equipment to be used in their survey of potential sources of uranium in the Los Banos area in Luzon and other regions of the country.—United Press.

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Predicts Vast Revolt In E. Germany

Berlin, July 19.

The West Berlin Mayor, Ernst Reuter, today predicted that millions of East Germans would rise against their Communist government in a bloody revolt that would begin on June 17, the anniversary of the 1953 East German uprising.

At the same time, the "fighting Mayor" denounced faint-hearted West Germans who were afraid to "do what can be done" for East Germany when "the whole world" had responded to that country's calls for help.

Some businessmen in West Germany were rendered timid by the East Berlin riots last month, Herr Reuter said. Many West German companies were

not only refusing to give contracts to West Berlin firms, but have withdrawn contracts already let, he added.

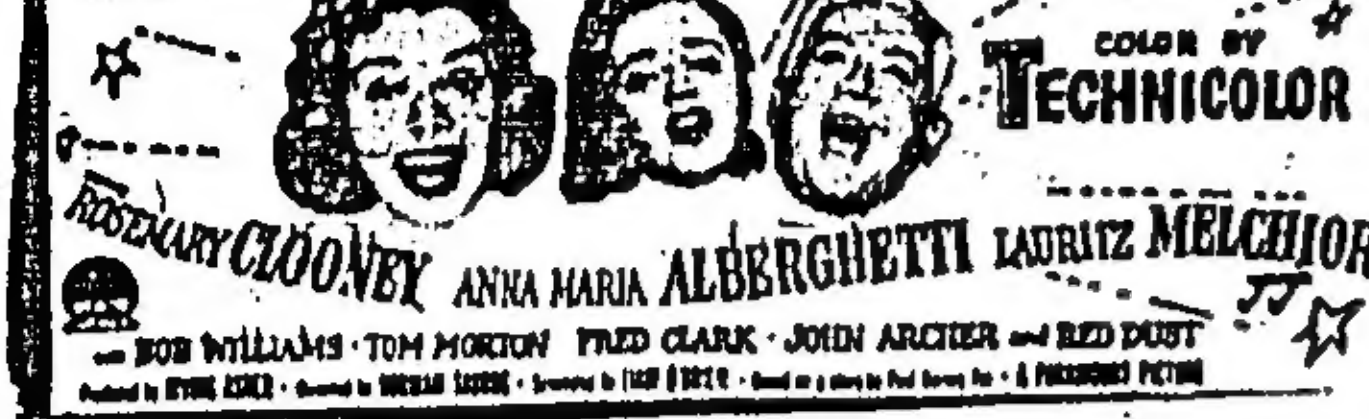
"Are we Germans really a nation?" demanded Herr Reuter in a radio address. "Or are we just a bunch of egotistical and materialistic people?"—United Press.

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Paratroops' Raid On Langson Base Brought To A Successful Ending

EVACUATION OF FORCE COMPLETED

Hanoi, July 19.

France tonight triumphantly ended Operation Swallow with the successful evacuation of some 5,000 French Union paratroopers who smashed the key Communist supply base at Langson, an attack aimed at regaining the initiative from the Communist-led Vietnamese.

The crack paratroopers, who destroyed enough Communist equipment to equip two divisions, were evacuated by truck to Tienyen, 90 miles east of here, after linking up with an armoured spearhead that had driven north to their rescue.

Operation Swallow—the first of what may be a series of lightning offensive blows against the Reds—worked with such precision that the exhausted paratroopers joined the armoured-rescue troops at Naba, only one hour later than had been planned in the time-table of the commander, General Reno Cogny.

The only thing that held up the French armoured troops pressing northwest from the Tonkin coastal city of Tienyen was the war-torn condition of Colonel Route 4, the "road to

freedom" that led the paratroopers southeast from Langson along the frontier of Communist China.

A French official said the spearhead of engineers had to keep three bulldozers working fulltime to make the "Freedom Road" passable.

The French said Communist guerrilla fighters tried to ambush the armoured unit but were beaten off without difficulty.

They added that the rescue operation was not seriously hampered by enemy action.

The French paratroop chief, General Jean Gilles, who directed the blow against Langson, welcomed the paratroopers on their return to Tienyen.

After nearly 48 hours behind enemy lines, the weary paratroopers celebrated their greatest victory in months.

5,000 TONS

Behind them lay Langson, gutted and still reeking with explosion. Some 5,000 tons of Communist supplies—three months' shipment from China and enough to equip two divisions—were either destroyed or seized.

Some were hidden in an ancient underground limestone cavern 400 yards long.

The tired and filthy paratroopers were heavily loaded with loot. Some wheeled "liberated" bicycles. Troops wore gay neckerchiefs torn from window curtains.

Captured weapons and material were brought back for study by French logistical experts. Notable among the Communist supplies was penicillin marked as coming from Hanoi—evidence of the traffic between the two sides even after seven years' fighting.

The fighting men lay aside their arms and embraced with Gaiety. Enemy resistance was negligible they said, as the Red-led Vietnamese forces appeared paralysed by surprise at the unorthodox airborne manoeuvre. Serious loyalist casualties were held to less than a score.

DEAD TOWN

With the withdrawing shock troops were 200 civilians from Langson, once a prosperous trading community of 20,000 but now down to 3,000 inhabitants after nearly three years of French bombing and Communist depredations since the French withdrawal in 1950.

"The rebels look all our men," said the residents. "All we had were women, babies and old folk."

Tonight the exhausted paratroopers and a second unit dropped to aid their escape made their way to Tienyen, shepherded down the road between protecting flanks of fresh troops.

Under the humid monsoon temperatures heat stroke took a heavy toll.

NOT BOASTING

Military experts said the successful conclusion of Operation Swallow showed:

1. The new French supreme commander, General Henri Navarre, now in Paris pushing for more help in the war, was not idly boasting when he said French Union forces intended to "seize the initiative and hit the enemy wherever they are."

2. Preparations for the expected Vietnamese autumn offensive have been set back several weeks or even months.—United Press.

BURDEN OF WORK AT THE F.O.

London, July 19.

Mr Herbert Morrison, M.P., said in London that something should be done to lighten the burden of work at the Foreign Office if further illnesses were to be prevented.

He was speaking at the opening of the new headquarters of the National Peace Council, and he referred to the fact that Mr Anthony Nutting, Joint Under-Secretary of State, was unable to be present because he had not been well.

Mr Morrison went on: "I am getting worried about the Foreign Office. It is a troublesome place and a very hard life, especially for the Secretary of State. I am quite sure, if we are not going to have further illnesses, something must be done to lighten the burden, particularly of the Secretary of State himself. It is a real problem, quite different from the Home departments, where what the Minister says goes—usually. In the Foreign Office it does not go because he is dealing with 60 sovereign States and they have all got minds of their own."

Naval War Games

London, July 20.

A joint North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) exercise directed by Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Allied Mediterranean Commander, and Admiral W. B. Fechteler, Allied Forces Southern European Commander, will be held in Southern European and Mediterranean Command areas in late September, the Admiralty announced.

The manoeuvre, named Exercise Welford, will test and strengthen defence forces of the vital right flank of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), called by Sir Winston Churchill Europe's soft underbelly.

It will be the first NATO exercise to be directed concurrently by two major Allied subordinate commands of SHAPE.—Reuter.

Vietnam Cabinet Deliberates

Salon, July 19.

The head of the Vietnam State, Bao Dai, presided over a Cabinet meeting at which views were exchanged on the French statement on July 3 regarding Indo-Chinese independence.

Bao Dai told the Cabinet of an unofficial information mission which Vietnam had sent to France to make the necessary contacts and acquire the necessary information so that the Vietnamese Government could have some guidance during the forthcoming negotiations based on this French statement.—France-Press.

Unemployment In U.S. At Lowest Since War's End

Washington, July 19.

Unemployment in the United States last year reached the lowest point since World War II, the Census Bureau said today in its annual report on employment.

Unemployment averaged about 1,700,000 compared to 1,900,000 in 1951 and 3,100,000 in 1950. Most of last year's decline in unemployment was attributed to the fact that fewer housewives entered the labour market in search of jobs.

But the number of working women in April 1952 topped the peak World War II figure by about 2,000,000. For the first time since the end of the war there was no significant advance in the number of married women working or seeking jobs.

Both the number of married women working—about 10,400,000 in April 1952—and the proportion working—50.8 per cent—were almost unchanged from 1951.

The greatest unemployment, the Bureau said, was in the ranks of discharged Korean war ex-Servicemen. In October, 1952, about 7 per cent of the ex-Servicemen were looking for work compared with 2 per cent for other men of comparable age. The Bureau noted that this was about the same rate as immediately after World War II.

Unemployment was heavier among non-whites than among whites. The increase in civilian employment from 1951 to 1952 was not large. Last year it ranged from 59,750,000 to a summer

peak of 62,500,000, when seasonal labourers and college students were working.

RECORD LEVEL

The annual 1952 average of 61,293,000 compared to 61,500,000 in 1951 and 59,507,000 in 1950.

Non-agricultural employment reached an all-time high last year, the Bureau said, with an average of 55,400,000 workers. This figure was about 500,000 higher than in 1951 and 2,000,000 higher than in 1950.

Agricultural employment did not fall off greatly last year but was well under 1950 and the years before that.

The 1952 average of 6,895,000 compared to 7,054,000 in 1951, 7,507,000 in 1950, and 8,065,000 in 1947.

The nation's labour force continued to expand in 1952, but at a slower rate than in other recent years.

But because of continued contribution for the armed forces—employed and unemployed—showed practically no gain over 1951.

"Nevertheless," the Bureau said, "the total labour force—at an average of 66,500,000 in 1952—was at a record level. It exceeded for the first time the peak in World War II when some 11,000,000 persons were serving in the armed forces."

The report noted a pronounced drop in the number of older working men during the past few years. It attributed this partly to "more comprehensive coverage and higher benefits under public and private retirement plans"—Reuter.

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Report Denied

Bonn, July 19.

The Federal Government press service today denied reports that a German military mission would be established in Washington and a United States military mission would be set up in Bonn to complete liaison arrangements between the United States and the European Defence Community.

The press service spokesman said that training of the future German contingents of the European Army would be carried out in conformity with the principles laid down in the treaty of the European Defence Community.—France-Press.

POP



POP

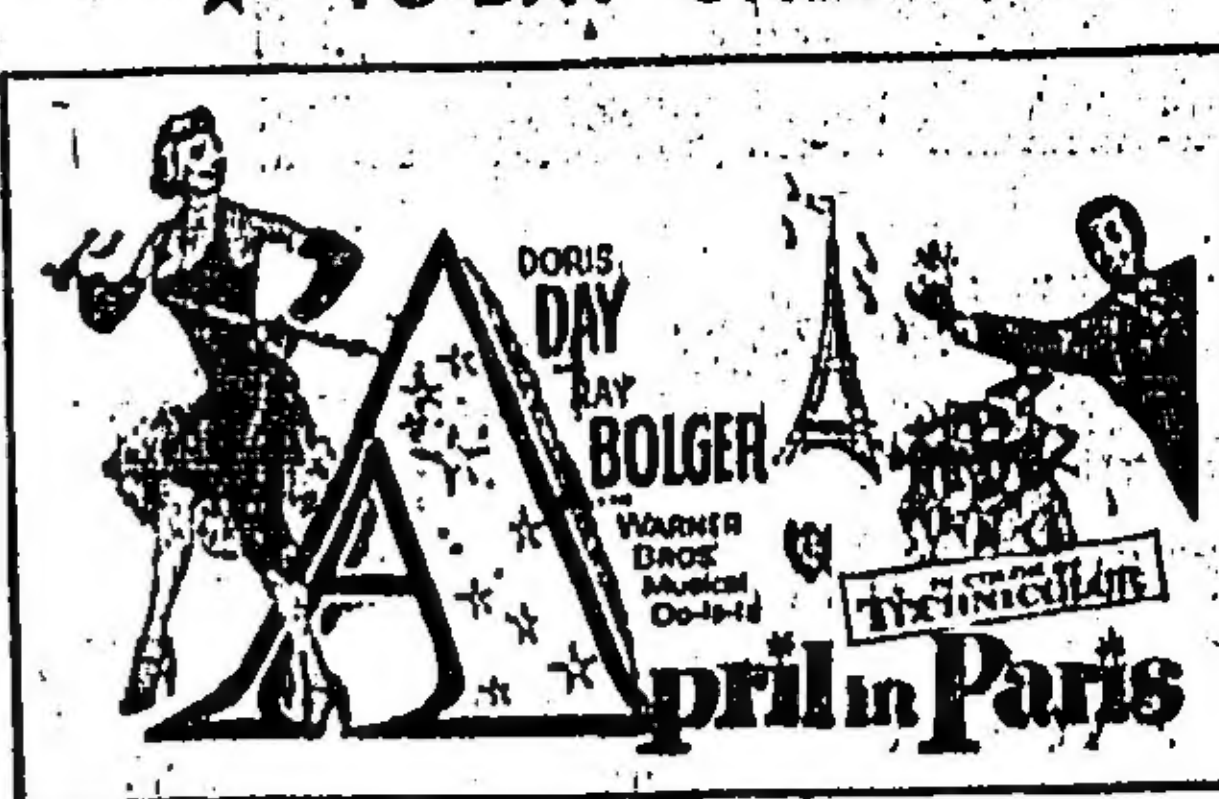


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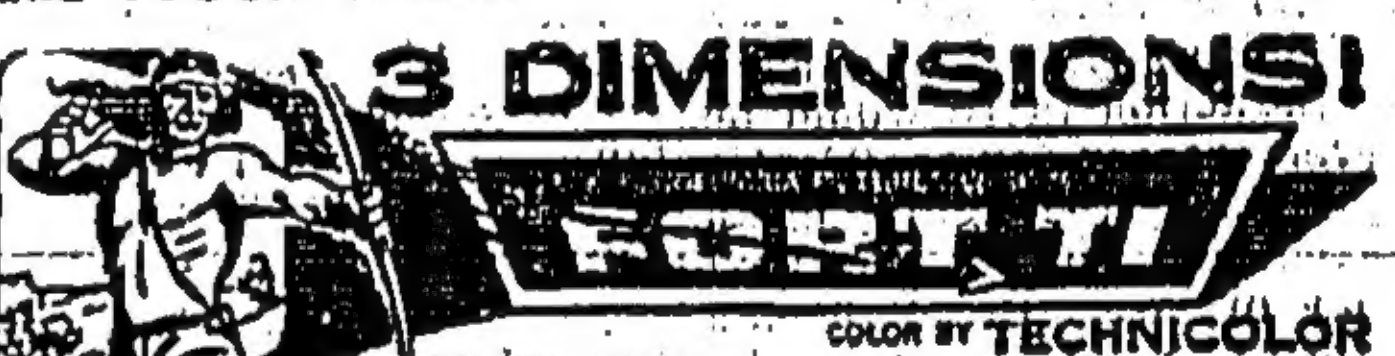


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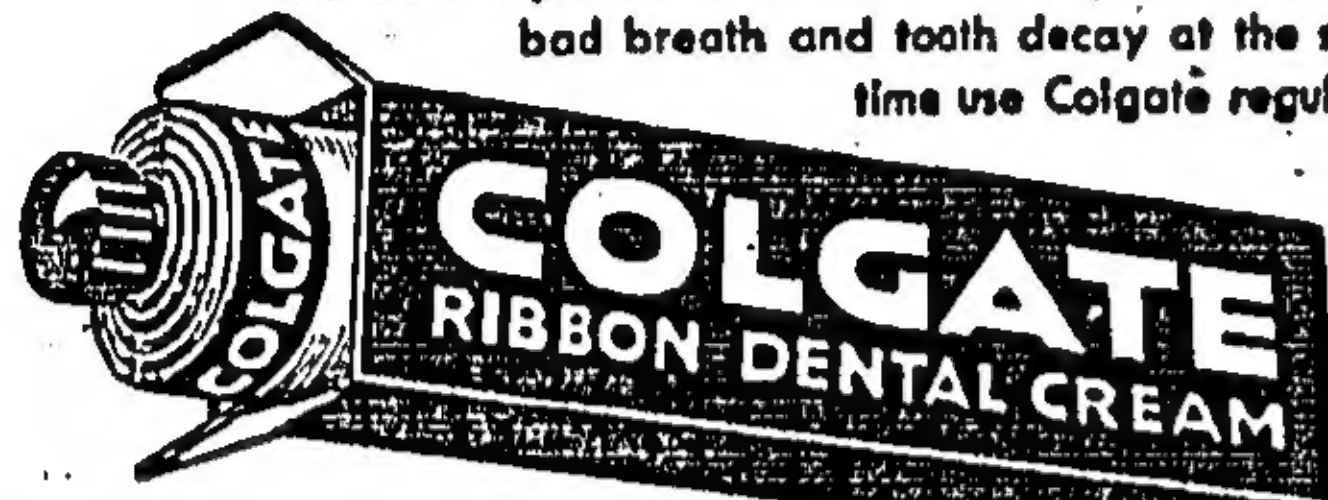


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THE QUEEN'S PLAYERS

The woman who makes sex intelligent . . .

"YOU'RE female. Why fight it?" said a Hollywood producer to a young actress, implying that the most quickly remunerative route to stardom was by way of a sexual assault on the box-office. And certainly the history of entertainment is full of fatal women, sleek with triumph, repulsive and fulfilled. Peggy Ashcroft stands apart from the main stream.

Her forte is unfulfilment, which, though it pays off less opulently, lasts longer: at 45, an age at which most temptresses stop tempting, she is still at the height of her career.

One recalls her most vividly in cheated, incomplete, unsatisfied roles—such as Irina in "Three Sisters," Evelyn Holt in "Edward, My Son," Catherine Sloper in "The Heiress," and Hester Collyer in "The Deep Blue Sea."

Against grain

When she tries to play a thriving, unrepentant sensualist, it goes rather against the grain. Her Stratford Cleopatra kept reminding me of a Rodgers-Hammerstein musical, "The King and I," which is about a firm-willed English governess suddenly thrust into a barbaric Oriental court.

She cannot help bringing moral standards on stage with her: the events of the play may demolish them, but they are always there to begin with, even if she is playing low comedy like "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

A sane, brisk idealism irradiates her; and this she imports from her life. Her first marriage was into the person of the publisher, Rupert Hart-Davis, the publisher, her second into the drama, represented by Theodore Komisarjevsky; and her third into politics and the law, as embodied in Jeremy Hutchinson, her present husband. Her private history is that of a perfectionist, and it con-

tains several chapters of frustration. The personality it illustrates is that which, with minor modifications, Peggy Ashcroft transfers to the stage. She made her debut in 1920 at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, and her first success with Matheson Lang, in "Jew Suss," when she was 21. Shortly afterwards she met Komisarjevsky, in five of whose productions she was to appear.

The impact of this bald, obstreperous Russian director on the English theatre in the late twenties and early thirties tends nowadays to be overlooked; he shook out drama like a dog worrying new juice out of an old bone, and his productions of Chekhov and Shakespeare were received, with a healthy mixture of awe and alarm.

A fanatic, he declared his scorn for those upper-class English audiences to whom the theatre was merely "a form of hospitality."

Her conscience

Divorced from Rupert Hart-Davis in 1934, she married Komisarjevsky, who was then 52. Within a year or so they were estranged, and after the marriage ended in 1937, "Komis" went to America, where he still lives, a recluse in his seventies, teaching obscurely near Boston.

The Shakespearean parts in which Peggy Ashcroft made her reputation secure—Juliet, Portia, Viola—are not notable as money-spinners; and though she made a few films (among them "The Wandering Jew" with Conrad Veidt), her interest in the cinema was never strong.

She always had a crusading theatrical conscience, as she showed at the first night of "Before Sunset" in 1933. The star of the play was Werner Krauss, and anti-German feeling was running high in London

Kenneth Tynan

writes on the five top personalities of today's theatre. His second nomination is

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"What sort of news coverage is this? Here's the final night extra with still no mention of the prize-winning exhibitors at the Delphium Show!"

SHE TALKED—SO CAME THE THREATS

KENNETH MACAULAY brings to life the Iron Curtain background of tension

EXPECT to hear any day now that the Soviet scene-shifters are continuing their work behind the Iron Curtain, re-dressing the stage and giving a new look to Poland, strategically the most important of the satellites.

Expect to hear it admitted that the U.S. (U.S. and Hesperian) the Polish secret police) has, like its counterpart in Hungary, been oppressing the people and creating a degree of unnecessary tension.

That is the key word—tension.

Some weeks ago I was reporting the amateur boxing championships in Warsaw. But it must not be thought that my movements were of any less interest to the secret police.

It was a few days before I noticed a woman on the fourth floor of the building opposite extending the windows of my hotel through field glasses.

Then there was the time I came back to my room after lunch to find two matchsticks in an otherwise perfectly clean ashtray. Which was odd, because I never use anything but a lighter for my pipe or cigarette.

The cost of living in Warsaw is such that the scene-shifters in the Kremlin will have to take steps to ease it soon. It costs more to live and breathe in Poland than in any other of the satellite countries.

Let us have an ordinary working man's night out with bricklayer Stanislaus and Anna who, we shall suppose, live in a suburb of Warsaw.

The incentive

STANISLAUS earns 800 zlotys (call them swatwits) a month. This is an average wage in Poland, and is worth at the present rate of exchange (41 swatwits to the £) about £18 a week. So they set out for the cinema.

They board a tram, and the fare is 12 swatwits (say £1.1s.). They get out after a two-mile ride at the enormous Palace of Culture and Science.

Stanislaus buys Anna a red rose, which will cost him 10 swatwits (2s.), a bar of chocolate, 10 swatwits (almost 2s.), and a packet of the cheapest cigarettes for himself, 3½ swatwits (6s.).

Two of the cheapest cinema seats cost nine swatwits (18s.), and afterwards they go to an all-night restaurant, where the entrance charge is 50 swatwits (£2.5s.). For this they will get a cup of coffee each and a glass of vodka between them.

They can afford no more riotous fun after this so, because there will not be another tram for an hour, they take a taxi home at £1.1s. a mile.

Living costs

WHAT is the score for a working man's night out? A mere £12.11s.

Try it another way. The average wage in Britain is £9 a week, just half the money Stanislaus gets. Halve his bill, therefore, and it still comes to £6.5s.6d.

During my investigations into living costs in Poland I met one of the 800 English girls who married Polish servicemen in England during the war.

I dare not give her name, but let us say that she comes from Leyton, Essex. Her husband is a truck driver. They live in one room in a village near Warsaw.

She told me that her husband had been in the army for 10 years, and that he had been in the army for 10 years, and that he had been in the army for 10 years.

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The policeman

ON Sunday they have meat for the first and only time in the week. It is usually beef, costing 12s. 1b.

I only saw that woman once again, and she told me then what happened when she had left me after our talk. She was overtaken by a secret policeman.

"Just a minute," he said. "You know you have been speaking to a newspaperman. What did he ask you? What did you say? You had better talk it over with your husband to keep his job."

When Churchill Retires

By PATRICK MATTLAND, M.P.

MORE than doctors' orders will be needed if Sir Winston Churchill is to resign this autumn. Yet that is what Lady Churchill and some of his closest intimates are advising. They are anxious about the Prime Minister's health.

Lady Churchill headed the movement a year ago to persuade her husband to slacken off. At that time a great part of the Tory Party was privately canvassing the thought that, with a narrow majority and the prospect of many late sittings, to say nothing of a delicate balance in national affairs demanding the surest and lightest touch, Sir Winston would do well to stand aside.

Counter-attack

BUT Sir Winston rounded to the counter-attack. He shook off the arrows of criticism shot at him over delays in denationalising steel and transport, then settled down to a substantial holiday in the summer recess. The autumn, with a new Parliamentary Session, seemed to bring fresh life to the old warrior.

The Tory Government, backed by an imposing record at the by-elections, was able confidently to taunt the Opposition with the menace of an early challenge at the polls. Parliament passed with the Coronation into an easier, friendlier mood—and backbenchers observed Ministers of the Crown starting to ponder more deeply on the problems of the time.

This sense of elbow-room in Britain's Parliamentary time-table, a sense also of resiliency and even of leisure which betokened careful thinking about the future, seemed to spell the doldrums for the Prime Minister himself.

But here again his eager spirit found new work at hand. He had been attentively following the course of affairs within the Soviet Union before Marshal Stalin's death last spring. In the Moscow announcements foreshadowing his demise, and in certain movements over the week-end of March 21, Sir Winston discerned a theme.

Bermuda plan

HIS thought found expression when, on May 11, he proposed that the heads of Government meet in privacy. Not long afterwards it became clear that, to spare President Eisenhower assault from his own Republican Party, the Prime Minister must first meet him at Bermuda. He would also need to arrive with the panoply of Britain's greatest battleships, announcing in addition the early resumption of Independent A-bomb tests at Australia's Woomera Range.

Such was the work, preliminary to a great but confidential meeting with some Russian leader, upon which the Prime Minister had now set his heart. It was cruel of

nature to let him flag in this enterprise, and crueler still that his colleagues in the House should become aware of a failing in health to which he would hardly even assent himself.

But last month Sir Winston seemed to stagger as he moved into his place on the front bench. That happened both on the way in and on the way out. He seemed to be fumbling, and even for a moment to lose grip. He recovered for Questions, and rounded with relish upon his opponents. To Mr Sydney Silverman he returned a deadly sally about the wickedness of turning anti-Semitism into a party point.

Iron Curtain

SINCE then an Iron Curtain has fallen about the Prime Minister's household that is reminiscent of the decline of Marshal Stalin himself. Those closest to the facts profess to know no more than the newspaper report; that in turn is derived from official handouts. But his malady is grave enough to warrant substantial concern; for he has been sharply rebuked, in a manner not wholly agreeable to the minute being, to feel better at his Chertwell country home.

If, as just now seems likely, he cannot carry on indefinitely, then many who are concerned with the succession would prefer him to hold on until Mr Eden is back. The operation which Mr Eden underwent is one from which man either recovers to their full strength, or declines. Mr Eden is improving. His friends assert that he will be as fit as a younger man by the autumn.

That argues against any drastic reconstruction of the Government now. In turn it enables the Prime Minister to postpone his own retirement. Of course, in recent months, as Mr Eden's health declined, and his record with Egypt over the Sudan became so unpopular, the Foreign Secretary's stock could be observed to slump. There were murmurings among important figures in the Party. Some spoke unjustly of a "sell-out" to Egypt, on the Canal Zone. That is a strange issue behind the scenes. It may determine the succession.

Double-fists

WHILE Mr Eden's powers were thought to be declining, the figure of Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, more confident, although he remained his master's ready servant. Here, it was whispered, stood a man of undoubted intellectual brilliance, sprung from the line of double-fists. This was the reputation of one of the most powerful of our statesmen, a man of the country's economic affairs, close to sanity for it seemed aware of the danger of a second budget exacted for financial needs. Those who were close to the Prime Minister, however, were not so sure.

Here, indeed, was opportunity for the Prime Minister to show his hand. Private approaches have elicited no enthusiasm. But that is hardly the solution. Expressions in any event. Nonetheless, there is a note flowing in the favour which doubts the capacity of Mr Eden as too recent, and Mr Eden as too uncertain in his physical staying power.

KING SISAVANG TAKES THE WATERS FOR GOUT

From ERNEST ASHWICK

Vittel, France. FROM the hot rains of the monsoon in Luang Prabang, capital of Laos, King Sisavang, who remained in his bungalow-type palace while war waged in his capital's suburbs, has come to the cold winds of the Vosges where water is as plentiful as in Laos at the moment.

To Vittel, famous for its curative springs, King Sisavang has brought his gout, his family and a long list of Ministers, secretaries and chauffeurs. His constant recurring attacks of gout have been more successful than the powerful Red forces in forcing him to leave his palace and his people.

He sits on the beautiful flowered terrace of Vittel's Grand Hotel, with the Queen, his two young and beautiful daughters, Prince Savang, athletic and aesthetic heir to the throne who spends his time in the shortest of shorts, and his Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nhouy Abhay.

King Sisavang, one leg propped up on cushions, watches them drink dry martinis, while he sips with elegant distaste Vittel's curative water.

This is the daily routine since he arrived here. It is just as regular as the daily arrival at exactly 9 a.m. of Prince Savang, followed closely by a secretary, at the hotel's reception office. Two low bows, a key is handed over, and Prince Savang, still followed by the secretary, goes to the strong box where he removes the miniature golden

Buddha brought over by the King. Two more bows and away goes the Prince, the secretary one step behind, to the King's apartments. The same procedure is done in reverse at 6 p.m.

King Sisavang, dressed in a perfectly cut Bond Street lounge suit, his 10-stone and his gout weighing heavily upon him, likes to have his photograph taken but does not like answering questions.

He told me that the constitution did not allow him to answer questions, so Foreign Minister Nhouy Abhay stepped in for him.

Nhouy Abhay said the King would never have left Laos until he was certain that the danger of a Red occupation of his country had passed.

"Washington advised him to leave long before the French Government suggested it when the Vietnamese forces were approaching the capital. A Buddhist priest told the king and the people that the Red armies would be defeated before they entered the capital, as long as the king remained in his palace with the mighty golden Buddha. (This Buddha is four feet high and weighs over a ton). The King remained. The Buddha remained, and the Red armies were routed. Everybody was happy."

King Sisavang, watching the others drink their gins, seemed quite unconcerned about his gout. The grounds of which are now flooded by the monsoon, he said, his 4,000,000 people, who live in a country about half the size of France,

Even the Red Vietnamese armies seem so far away. "Guerrilla troops have been sent out to wipe up the rest of them," I was informed.

Sisavang seemed more concerned about the fortune in gems and jewels he has brought with him from Laos and which fill three cases and are locked away in the hotel's strong box. He is worried whether the 16-roomed villa he has just bought at Cap Ferrat, on the Mediterranean, is going to be big enough for him. For King Sisavang, when his cure at Vittel is finished, is going to live at Cap Ferrat until October.

His Prime Minister Tiao Souvanna Phouma will join him there this month. A nine-man regency will look after affairs of state from Ventiane, the seat of government, and outside the immediate danger zone for the moment.

The king told me through his Foreign Minister that 12,000 volunteers and a guerrilla force estimated at 30,000—drawn from the Meas (cats) tribes, whose main occupation is growing opium poppies—are climbing up the mountains which attempted to take the capital. While the Buddha remains in Luang Prabang no harm can ever come to the country, I was told.

So King Sisavang, whose hunger pangs from the strict diet he has been ordered are now added to the twinges of pain from his gout, takes life smoothly. His only amusement is to go to the cinema every night—about 100 yards walk from the hotel—where the films change daily.

NO MAJOR SURPRISES IN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S OPEN TRIPLES MATCHES

By "TOUCHER"

Six more combinations joined W. Chambers, S. Telford and A. G. Coles in the last eight of the Colony Open Triples Lawn Bowls Championship as a result of yesterday's matches.

The only remaining match of the round is that between K. Forrow, B. I. Bickford and L. G. Young and M. J. Divecha, F. R. Kernani and U. A. Rumjahn. This, it is understood, will be played off on Friday.

The next round of this event is scheduled for Sunday, August 2.

There were no major surprises in yesterday's matches with the possible exception of the 17-20 defeat of R. Buzza, V. N. Atienza and W. C. Orley by the Indian trio of A. M. Kadir, M. Y. Yusuf and S. Yusuf.

The Francasal Mystery

Bath, England, July 19.

Police today are still searching for a horse, stated to have been flown over from France, which has been in the central figure in a suspected attempt to bring off one of the biggest betting coups in history.

The horse, an "unknown" in the racing world, called Francasal, vanished after romping home winner at 10-1 in a race here last Thursday.

Suspicion was raised when a telephone cable connecting bookmakers' offices with the course was found cut. Thousands of pounds were placed on the horse by off-the-course bookies just before the race and bookies were unable to contact the course to bring the odds down.

Scientific tests showed that the telephone cable was "almost certainly" severed with oxygen-acetylene apparatus, according to the police.

BOOKIES WORRIED

Meanwhile, representatives of worried bookmakers throughout Britain met in London today to discuss the bets placed with them before the Francasal race. Many of them stand to lose thousands of pounds, but the National Sporting League—a bookies' association—has advised its members to hold off payment until police investigations are complete.

Mr. Percy Bailey, the trainer who saddled Francasal before the race, has been interviewed by Stewards of the Jockey Club, which controls British flat racing. Mr. Bailey said he received instructions by telephone to take the horse when it arrived from France. It was delivered by private horsebox. After the race, the same horsebox took it away.

Tour de France

Marseilles, July 18. The "Tour de France" stage today was won by the Frenchman, Quentin, who covered 173 kilometres to Marseilles in four hours, 32 minutes, and 33 seconds.

The second and third respectively were Wootling of the Netherlands, and Forestier of France—France-Press.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE STANDINGS

The following are the standings in the three divisions of the Lawn Bowls League after Saturday's matches:

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	U.	D.	Pts.
Recreo	10	9	0	1	717	510	202	-	38½
CCC	10	7	0	3	631	555	70	-	35½
KBGC	10	6	0	4	647	551	96	-	30½
IRC	10	6	0	4	556	505	53	-	28½
KDC	10	6	0	4	631	555	45	-	27
HKFC	10	6	0	4	454	413	-	-	150
KCC	8	2	0	6	409	491	-	-	22
PRC	9	3	0	6	451	577	-	-	120
Talkoo	9	1	0	8	459	642	-	-	103

SECOND DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	U.	D.	Pts.
Recreo "A"	10	10	0	0	700	485	215	-	43½
Recreo "B"	11	8	0	3	600	554	12	-	34½
KCC	9	6	0	4	635	481	54	-	22½
FC	9	4	0	5	531	512	10	-	22
KDC	10	3	0	7	603	591	12	-	18½
KBGC	10	4	0	6	523	545	-	-	117
IRC	9	3	0	6	480	565	-	-	70
KHCC	8	4	0	4	401	517	-	-	116

THIRD DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	U.	D.	Pts.
IRC	10	10	0	0	748	475	273	-	42
CCC	11	9	0	2	711	510	201	-	41
Recreo	11	9	0	2	720	445	175	-	39½
KCC	10	6	0	4	583	559	25	-	26½
FC	11	4	0	7	604	590	-	-	20
USBC	11	4	0	7	592	590	-	-	20
KCC	11	3	0	8	500	702	-	-	140
PRC	11	2	0	9	632	809	-	-	257
KHCC	10	0	0	10	492	750	-	-	298

BRITAIN'S WIGHTMAN CUP TEAM



These four women, who will comprise the British Wightman Cup tennis team, will sail for New York at the end of this month for this year's women's lawn tennis contest between the USA and England, which takes place on August 1 and 2 at the Westchester Club, Rye, New York. Photograph shows the British Wightman Cup Team (left to right) Miss J. Anne Shilcock; Mrs. Jean Rinkel-Quertier; Miss Angela Mortimer; and Miss Helen Fletcher. Miss Shilcock and Miss Mortimer are new Wightman Cup colours.

Four Southern Counties Lead In The Championship Table

By ARCHIE QUICK

No one can remember when it last happened, but as I write four Southern Counties are leading in the Cricket Championship table—Middlesex, Sussex, Glamorgan and Surrey, the holders.

With the exception of Lancashire in fifth place, there follows a sprinkling of Midlands and Southern Clubs. This is a radical change from the former dominance of the Northerners as represented by Yorkshire, Lancashire and Nottingham, and the record books do not tell us when Yorkshire last occupied fourth position from the bottom.

There have been heavy demands on Yorkshire for this season's Test Matches, of course—Hutton, Wardle and Watson representing a hard core for any country's success—but the Yorkshire club are far from happy about the state of affairs.

Not so Middlesex, who, at the moment, are leaders, despite the absence of Compton and Edrich. Two factors are contributing to the Middlesex success story.

Robins is "Father" of the Minor Counties—Second Eleven—and Hearn is in his first season as

senior coach at Lord's where he started as a score card seller 48 years ago. And remember wise old "Patsy" Hendren, now, the county scorer, is always on hand for his invaluable advice.

Well, Surrey, like England, have always got an Alce Bedder to get them out of their batting difficulties.

Don Bennett, too, has come along leaps and bounds as an all-rounder, and so has Fred Titmus, while Denis Compton told me the other day that he considers wicket-keeper batsman John Murray a potential Leslie Ames and Denis Baldry a stroke player with a great future.

Jim Sims, who is doing a lot of work behind the scenes at headquarters, thinks so too.

In direct contrast, over at the Oval they are not in such a happy frame of mind. Although they hold the Championship and are in fourth position at the moment, Surrey feel they have not got the reserve batting strength they need.

When I met Alf Gover down at a Guildford match, the other day he said the club had heaps of promising young bowlers, but there were not the batsmen to go into the team at once.

"We are coaching some good ones," he said, "but there are none to challenge the men in possession and that is a bad thing."

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Sussex May Oust Middlesex From Head Of Table

London, July 18.

Sussex played themselves into a strong position in their match against Hampshire today, and now have a great chance to go to the head of the English County Cricket Championship table.

Thanks largely to a sound innings by their captain, David Sheppard, who scored 88 in three hours batting on a rather dead Bournemouth pitch, Sussex totalled 221.

Then a combination of good fast-medium bowling by Ted James and Robin Marlar's tricky off-spinners, proved too much for Hampshire, who had lost half their side for only 31 runs at the close.

If they can force home the advantage on Monday, Sussex may climb over the leaders, Middlesex, who are playing the Glamorgan match at present, leaving by six points.

Thunderstorms interfered with matches in the home counties and Midlands. One of the counties hit was Surrey, reigning champions, who are very much in the pennant race this season, being only 10 points off the pace.

Surrey's brilliant attack so planned down. Leicestershire at the Oval that in three hours cricket before rain ended play, the visiting side had scored only 71 for six wickets.

Len Hutton, England's skipper, stood down from the Yorkshire side, which met Derbyshire at Chesterfield, but feels certain he will be fit for the fourth Test at Leeds next week.

Derbyshire, in spite of losing opening batsman John Kelly, run out, in the first over, compiled 300 for nine and then declared. Arnold Kumer, wicketed at 48, went on to hit 153. Yorkshire just had time to reply with 13 without loss.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES
At the Oval, Surrey-Leicestershire, Leicestershire 71 for 6, heavy rain stopped play for the day soon after the lunch interval.

At Bournemouth, Sussex 221 (Sheppard 88, Dare, leftarm slow spin three for 37), Hampshire 31 for five.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

London, July 18.

Standings in the County Cricket Championship table after the matches ended on Friday are:

	P	W	L	D	Tied	No Dec.	1st Inn.	Lead in 1st Inn.	Points
Middlesex	18	7	2	7	0	0	1	4	110
Sussex	18	7	2	7	0	0	1	4	109
Glamorgan	17	7	2	6	0	0	0	4	108
Leicestershire	17	6	3	7	0	0	0	4	107
Lancashire	17	6	3	7	0	0	0	4	106
Hampshire	17	5	3	7	0	0	0	4	105
Warwickshire	17	5	3	7	0	0	0	4	104
Nottinghamshire	17	5	3	7	0	0	0	4	103
Gloucestershire	17	5	3	7	0	0	0	4	102
Derbyshire	17	5	3	7	0	0	0	4	101
Worcestershire	17	5	3	7	0	0	0	4	100

Placings of other Counties are:

	P	W	L	D	Tied	No Dec.	1st Inn.	Lead in 1st Inn.	Points
Yorkshire	13	4	8	3	0	0	0	0	48
Essex	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	32
Nottinghamshire	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	32
Somerset	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	32
Kent	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	32

BATTING AVERAGES

	Im.	N.O.	Runs	Highest Inn.	Average
R. N. Harvey (Austral.)	20	2	1,448	202 n.o.	60.50
L. Hutton (Yorkshire)	24	3	1,287	178	51.28
K. R. Miller (Aust.)	10	2	820	225 n.o.	59.00
C. Westwood (Lancs.)	22	2	1,070	130	53.60
W. Edrich (Middlesex)	30	4	1,021	211	51.00
M. C. Cowdrey (Kent)	20	2	1,124	181	50.91
D. B. Barrick (Nottingham)	20	2	1,288	173	49.57
H. Boller (Warwick)	20	2	1,023	146 n.o.	48.71
L. Subba Row (Glos. & Surrey)	20	2	1,023	146 n.o.	48.71
L. Livingstone (North.)	20	2	1,023	146	47.25

BOWLING AVERAGES

	O	M	R	W	Average
R. Archer (Australia)	241.4	62	621	43	14.11
R. Lindwall (Australia)	353.3	87	877	47	14.13
R. Hannigan (Australia)	311.8	78	750	53	14.15
P. L. Hancock (Australia)	341.7	70	840	57	14.73
A. Lock (Surrey)	241.3	58	607	45	14.82
A. Bedser (Surrey)	375.1	148	830	54	15.37
L. Jackson (Derbyshire)	189.4	50	521	34	15.33
R. Benaud (Australia)	402.2	121	824	54	15.37
A. Statham (Lancs.)	411	98	1063	64	16.00
W. Woolley (Glamorgan)	411	98	1063	64	16.00

HANK SAUER BREAKS HAND

Philadelphia, July 19.

Hank Sauer, slugging outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, suffered a broken left hand in yesterday's game with the New York Giants at New York. X-ray examinations revealed the injury today.

Sauer broke the hand in attempting a diving catch on a pop to short rightfield by Hoyt Wilhelm.

He went directly to Temple University Hospital here. The X-rays revealed a broken metacarpal bone of the left hand, behind the little finger.

It was indicated that Sauer would be out for two to three weeks.—United Press.

VIC SEIXAS WINS CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIP

Chicago, July 19.

Vic Seixas of Philadelphia, playing his first major tournament since winning the Wimbledon title, today won the United States Clay Court Championship.

In the final he defeated his American Davis Cup teammate, Hamilton Richardson, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3 in only 66 minutes.—Reuter.

India To Take Part In Empire And Asian Games

New Delhi, July 19.

The Indian Olympic Association tonight decided to participate in the second Asian Games at Manila, and also to send a token team to the Commonwealth Games in Vancouver.—United Press.

Harry Odell says

do NOT MISS "GLORY AT SEA" THE GREATEST NAVAL STORY OF THE CENTURY.

— NEXT CHANGE —

at the KING'S MAJESTIC

AMERICA HOPES FOR A FOREIGN BOXING INVASION

New York, July 19. Foreign boxers always have been welcome in American rings, and now that USA and European governing bodies are working together, Commissioner Robert Christenberry of the New York State Athletic Commission hopes that more fighters than ever will come to America.

"It is not only a good thing for American boxing, but also a good thing for international goodwill to have these foreign boxers visit us," he said. "European boxers have almost universally agreed that they got good treatment in American bouts."

Pierre Langlois of France enters a strong dissent to that. He does not think he got fair treatment since he originally was in the middleweight tournament, beat fourth-ranked Rocky Castellani and then was dropped from the tourney by Christenberry and the National Boxing Association (NBA).

He was a logical complaint, but on the other side of the picture it must be admitted that he got fair treatment in the judging of his American bouts.

His bout with Castellani was close but he got the decision, and the same was true in his bout with Joe Meili.

FAIR TREATMENT

Overall, France must admit that it has had fair treatment in USA boxing rings. Marcel Cerdan got a title shot against Tony Zale just three months after Zale won over Rocky Graziano, and Laurent Dauthuille got a middleweight title chance against Jake LaMotta.

Tiberto Mitri of Italy also was brought to America for a world middleweight title match, and Ray Fenech of France had his chance at Willie Pep's featherweight title in 1950.

The chief difference between American and European styles is in aggressiveness.

To the Americans, attack is the important thing. To Europeans, attention is given both to attack and defence.

However, most European professionals quickly learn the American style when they fight in America, whereas Americans stay with their aggressive style and learn little new about defence when they take matches in Europe.—United Press.

Canada Wins Davis Cup Tie

Montreal, July 19. Canada defeated Mexico in the first round North American Zone Davis Cup tie today and won the right to meet Cuba in the second round.

Ambidextrous Lorne Main of Toronto and Vancouver gave Canada the victory when he defeated Marco Laamas of Mexico, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3 in the fourth match of the series at the Mount Royal Tennis Club this afternoon.

His win gave Canada an unbeatable 3-1 lead in the best of a five-match tie.—United Press.

BELGIUM LEADS

Copenhagen, July 19. Belgium won the Doubles in the European zone Davis Cup final today and now lead Denmark by 2-1.

Philippe Washer and Jacques Brichant, the Belgian pair, beat Kurt Nielsen and Troben Ulrich by 4-6, 3-0, 9-7, 6-1, 6-4.

The remaining two singles will be decided tomorrow.

Kurt Nielsen, who was runner-up at Wimbledon this year, beat Jackie Brichant, by 6-1, 7-5, 3-6, 3-0 and 6-3 in the first singles, but Philippe Washer, Belgium's leading player, squandered the match by losing to Troben Ulrich by 4-6, 6-4, 7-5 and 6-1.—Reuter.

World Fencing Championships

Brussels, July 19. Christian D'Oroli of France, the Olympic Champion, won the foil title in the World Fencing Championships here tonight.

The Italians, Eduardo Mangiarotti and Manlio Di Rosa, were second and third in a repetition of the Helsinki Championship placings.

D'Oroli scored six victories with 19 hits received in the final pool of eight. Mangiarotti had five victories and 20 hits received and Di Rosa five victories and 24 hits received.—Reuter.

THE MONARCHS AT GOLF

By J.W. TAYLOR

The Queen's consent to become a patron of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews has ensured that the traditional connection of the Royal-line of Scotland with their national game will be maintained. Though the Queen is not herself a player, the Duke is, and Prince Charles started to play when only three.

Golf has for centuries been a Scottish national pastime, but the game is lost in so much antiquity that historians find it difficult to credit its origin to any particular nation.

The Romans, however, had a game called *apagania* played with a crooked stick and a leather ball stuffed with feathers, while a like game was practised in England during the reign of Edward III called *cumbuca* or "Bandy Ball", and later in Holland under the name of *kolf* played with a club and ball on ice, the putting being at a stake.

Earliest Scottish reference to golf is found in a decree of Parliament of March, 1457, when it appears that the people had become so interested in it that the more important pursuits of archery and military training were neglected. The decree, in the interests of the defence of the realm, said:

"Parliament decreed and ordained that wastefulness in golf is found in a decree of Parliament of March, 1457, when it appears that the people had become so interested in it that the more important pursuits of archery and military training were neglected. The decree, in the interests of the defence of the realm, said:

"Parliament decreed and ordained that wastefulness in golf is found in a decree of Parliament of March, 1457, when it appears that the people had become so interested in it that the more important pursuits of archery and military training were neglected. The decree, in the interests of the defence of the realm, said:

In 1603 James VI (afterwards James I of England) appointed "William Mayne, bovier burgess of Edinburgh, during all the days of his life-time, club-maker to his Highness." As for golf balls it appears that the Scottish product was not the equal of balls imported from Holland, because in 1618 James (now in England) stated in a letter that:

"Whereas no small quantity of gold and silver is transported yearly out of his Highness Kingdom of Scotland for buying golf balls, therefore to stop this iniquity his Highness confers a monopoly of ball-making on one James Melhill for the space of twenty-one years, but lest the said Melhill should become an extortioner, it was provided that the cost of each ball 'Exceed not the price of

BEN HOGAN AT CARNOUSTIE



Ben Hogan, American and British Open Golf Champion, pitching from the rough at the 3rd during the qualifying rounds at Carnoustie.—Central Press Photo.

PIRIE'S DOUBLE



Gordon Pirie, who broke the world's record for Six Miles during the AAA Championships at the White City, won the Three Miles event on the second day of the meeting.

Photo shows Pirie winning the Three Miles.

HIGH STANDARD IN DISTANCE RACES AT THE AAA CHAMPIONSHIPS

The standard in the distance races at the AAA Championships at the White City, London, on July 10 and 11 was the highest in years, starting with Gordon Pirie's world record in the Six Miles run.

Place times in the Six Miles are not yet available, but in the Three Miles, Pirie's 13:43.4 was followed by Freddie Green in 3:46.0, Len Eyre, the reigning Empire Games Three Miles Champion, in 14:02.0 (his fastest ever), Ian Blinnie, the Scottish Champion, in 14:02.8, W. P. Ranger of Eastbourne Rovers in 14:06.0 and M. R. Maynard of Herne Hill Harriers in 14:08.8.

Roger Bannister's 4:05.2 Championship record mile was followed by Donald Seaman, second in 4:08.0, Bill Nankerville, third in 4:10.4, Ralph Dunkley, fourth in 4:11.0, and David Law, fifth in 4:12.0.

Despite the absence of John Diley from the Two Miles Steeplechase field, E. G. Ellis of Thames Valley Harriers and K. E. Johnson of Leicester College returned the second and third fastest time ever for the event with 10:02.8 and 10:03.6 respectively.

SLOWEST IN YEARS

The shorter middle distance races were the slowest in some years. Brian Hewson won the Half Mile in 1:54.2 from D. F. Williamson of the Macclesfield AC, with Tom White third and the Australian, Don Macmillan, who has returned the fastest time in this event for the current British season, only managing fourth place in 1:54.9.

Peter Fryer, as expected, won the 440 Yards, but in the poor time of 49.9 with Len Smith second, D. J. Rowe third and M. T. Wright fourth.

Mac Bailey won the sprints in 0.8 and 21.4 after having run a heat of the 100 in 0.6 the previous day. The Nigerian, K. A. B. Oluwu, was second in the Century with O. G. Young of Portsmouth AC a surprise third. There were no surprises in the 220 Yards, Brian Shenton, Clay Gibbs, Willie Jack and Robin Pinnington, placing behind Bailey in that order.

The High Hurdles were won by Peter Hildreth in the good time of 14.0 seconds, with Paul Vine second, Don O'Sullivan third and V. C. Matthews, a very promising junior, a surprise fourth in 15.2 seconds.

The great 440 Yards Hurdles battle was won by Harry Whitte in 52.7, with Alec Hardy second in 53.1, the Puerto Rican, Amadeo Francis, third in 54.2 and the Scottish Champion, David Grace, fourth in 54.3.

YUGOSLAVS SURPRISED

The strong Yugoslav challenge in the throwing events was hurled back as Mark Pharoah beat Vitorom Krivokapić in the Discus with 156.4, Michael Denley beat Branko Dangubic in the Javelin with 200.7 and John Savage beat Petar Sarocvic in the Shot Put with 53 feet.

In the Hammer Throw, Don Anthony set a new English national record with 174 feet 8 inches, Alex Vautin went out to 170 feet 3½ inches and Frank Gandy to 160.7.

Jumping Champions were K.A.B. Oluwu with 23.9½ in the Long Jump, Ken Wilmsworth with 47.1½ in the Hop, Step, Derek Cox with 63.3 in the High Jump and Geoffrey Elliott with 13.0 in the Pole Vault.

The revised British Empire ranking lists with AAA Championship results, excluding place times for the Six Miles, incorporated, are:

100 YARDS
Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 0.4
Hector Hogan (Australia) 0.5
John Treloar (Australia) 0.6
Bill Job (Australia) 0.6
Doug Winston (Australia) 0.6
Ken Wythe (Australia) 0.6
George Rhoden (Jamaica) 0.6
Ken Hickey (Australia) 0.6
John Treloar (Australia) 0.6
Brian Shenton (England) 0.6
Lay Pinto (India) 0.6
Zach Joubert (S. Africa) 0.6
Graham Gibson (Australia) 0.6
Bill Job (Australia) 0.6
Edwin Carr (Australia) 0.6
Willie Jack (Scotland) 0.6
Clay Gibbs (Trinidad) 0.6
Gideon van Heerden (S. Africa) 0.6
K. A. B. Oluwu (Nigeria) 0.6

220 YARDS
(Around a turn)
Herb McKenzie (Jamaica) 20.0
Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 21.0
Leslie Laing (Jamaica) 21.2
Brian Butterfield (Australia) 21.3
Ted Eden (Australia) 21.4
Doug Winston (Australia) 21.4
Nick Hickey (Australia) 21.4
Hector Hogan (Australia) 21.4
John Treloar (Australia) 21.4
Ken Wythe (Australia) 21.4
Brian Shenton (England) 21.4
Lay Pinto (India) 21.4
Zach Joubert (S. Africa) 21.4
Graham Gibson (Australia) 21.4
Bill Job (Australia) 21.4
Edwin Carr (Australia) 21.4
Willie Jack (Scotland) 21.4
Clay Gibbs (Trinidad) 21.4
Gideon van Heerden (S. Africa) 21.4
K. A. B. Oluwu (Nigeria) 21.4

440 YARDS
George Rhoden (Jamaica) 49.2
Hector Hogan (Australia) 49.2
Arthur Wint (Jamaica) 49.2
Morris Curdell (Australia) 49.2
Zach Joubert (S. Africa) 49.2
Graham Gibson (Australia) 49.2
Ken Hickey (Australia) 49.2
John Treloar (Australia) 49.2
Brian Shenton (England) 49.2
Lay Pinto (India) 49.2
Zach Joubert (S. Africa) 49.2
Graham Gibson (Australia) 49.2
Bill Job (Australia) 49.2
Edwin Carr (Australia) 49.2
Willie Jack (Scotland) 49.2
Clay Gibbs (Trinidad) 49.2
Gideon van Heerden (S. Africa) 49.2
K. A. B. Oluwu (Nigeria) 49.2

880 YARDS
Arthur Wint (Jamaica) 1:30.1
Hector Hogan (Australia) 1:30.1
Roger Bannister (England) 1:30.1
John Ross (Canada) 1:30.1
Frank Evans (England) 1:30.1
John White (England) 1:30.1
Bill Nankerville (England) 1:30.1
Don Macmillan (Australia) 1:30.1
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Jack Hutchins (Canada) 1:30.1
John Landy (Australia) 1:30.1
Alfred Hewson (England) 1:30.1
Len McEneaney (Australia) 1:30.1
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Louis Jennings (S. Africa) 1:30.1
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 1:30.1
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W. A. Wylie (England) 1:30.1
Sohan Singh Dhanoo (India) 1:30.1
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1 MILE
John Landy (Australia) 4:05.2
Roger Bannister (England) 4:05.2
Donald Seaman (England) 4:08.0
Chris Chataway (England) 4:08.0
Bill Nankerville (England) 4:10.4
George Hosking (N. Zealand) 4:10.4
Bill Nankerville (England) 4:10.4
Peter Robinson (England) 4:10.4
David Law (England) 4:10.4
Jim Daly (N. Zealand) 4:10.4
Peter Robinson (England) 4:10.4
John Diley (Wales) 4:10.4
A. D. M. Drecker (England) 4:10.4
John Ross (Canada) 4:10.4
Jim Daly (N. Zealand) 4:10.4
Peter Robinson (England) 4:10.4
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 4:10.4
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D. F. Williamson (Australia) 4:10.4
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THREE MILES
Gordon Pirie (England) 13:43.4
Freddie Green (England) 13:46.0
Len Eyre (England) 14:02.0
Ian Blinnie (Scotland) 14:02.8
W. P. Ranger (England) 14:06.0
M. R. Maynard (England) 14:08.8
K. A. B. Oluwu (Nigeria) 14:08.8
John Landy (Australia) 14:08.8
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LONG JUMP
Neville Price (S. Africa) 24:11.5
Neville Price (S. Africa) 24:11.5
Gideon van Heerden (S. Africa) 24:11.5
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Roger Bannister (England) 4:05.2
Donald Seaman (England) 4:08.0
Chris Chataway (England) 4:08.0
Bill Nankerville (England) 4:10.4
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Louis Jennings (S. Africa) 1:30.1
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 1:30.1
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 1:30.1
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 1:30.1
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 1:30.1

1 MILE
John Landy (Australia) 4:05.2
Roger Bannister (England) 4:05.2
Donald Seaman (England) 4:08.0
Chris Chataway (England) 4:08.0
Bill Nankerville (England) 4:10.4
George Hosking (N. Zealand) 4:10.4
Bill Nankerville (England) 4:10.4
Peter Robinson (England) 4:10.4
David Law (England) 4:10.4
Jim Daly (N. Zealand) 4:10.4
Peter Robinson (England) 4:10.4
John Diley (Wales) 4:10.4
A. D. M. Drecker (England) 4:10.4
John Ross (Canada) 4:10.4
Jim Daly (N. Zealand) 4:10.4
Peter Robinson (England) 4:10.4
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 4:10.4
W. A. Wylie (England) 4:10.4
Sohan Singh Dhanoo (India) 4:10.4
D. F. Williamson (Australia) 4:10.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FAHIOY"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd July
"YOKOHAMA"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 24th July
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Belawan & Penang	5 p.m. 25th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 25th July
"FENNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 28th July
"TETER REED"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Osaka	8 a.m. 28th July
"TOYANG"	Sibu, Sandakan, Kuching, Kota Bharu, Penang & Belawan	8 a.m. 30th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 30th July
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 1st Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 4th Aug.
"KZECHUEN"	Singapore, Belawan, Penang & Pulembang	10 a.m. 8th Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"FAHIOY"	Kobe	21st July
"YOKOHAMA"	Shanghai	22nd July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	23rd July
"FUKIEN"	Singapore	23rd July
"FENNING"	Shanghai	26th July
"TETER REED"	Yokohama, Nagoya & Osaka	27th July
"TOYANG"	Tientsin	27th July
"HUNAN"	Shanghai	27th July
"YUNNAN"	Bangkok	27th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 30th July

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO. LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHIANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	10th Aug.
"TAIPEI"	Japan	17th Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	12th Aug.
"TAIPEI"	Australia & Manila	14th Aug.
"SHANGHAI"	Sydney, Ocean Island & Nauru	27th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILINGS TO		
"MENTOR"	Liverpool, Dublin & Southampton	23rd July
"ALCINOUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th July
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	24th July
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	13th Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool	23rd July
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	29th July
"PATROCLUS"	do	7th Aug.
"ALCINOUS"	do	15th Aug.
"MENTOR"	do	22nd Aug.
"CYCLOPS"	do	28th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	5th Sept.
"PATROCLUS"	do	12th Sept.
"ALCINOUS"	do	19th Sept.
"MENTOR"	do	26th Sept.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

SAILINGS TO		
"AGAMEMNON"	Sailed	2nd Aug.
"DONA AURORA"	do	15th Aug.
"DONA ALICIA"	do	2nd Aug.
"BATAAN"	25th July	16th Aug.
"TELEMACHUS"	26th Aug.	17th Sept.
SAILINGS FROM		
"BENARES"	19th July	20th July
"AJAX"	19th Aug.	5th Aug.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.	7.15 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Manila/B.N. Bernco	(DC-4) 6.45 a.m. Tu. Fri. 6.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.	6.45 a.m. Tu. Fri. 6.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 11.30 a.m. Thu.	11.30 a.m. Wed. 11.30 a.m. Thu.
HK/Hankow/Taipei	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 11.30 a.m. Thu.	11.30 a.m. Wed. 11.30 a.m. Thu.
HK/Bangkok/Hankow/Cebu	(DC-4) 12.00 noon Sat. 6.00 p.m. Sun.	6.00 p.m. Sun. 6.00 p.m. Mon.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.
For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to
ICCONAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

From	Due
"BENLEDI"	U.K. In Port
"BENRUACHAN"	U.K. 20th July
"BENALDER"	U.K. 26th July
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. on or abt. 15th Aug.
"BENMACDUIH"	U.K. 27th Aug.
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. 10th Sept.

SAILINGS

Destination	Sailing
"BENRUACHAN"	Havre, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, 20th July
"BENLEDI"	Kure, Otaru, Hakodate, Yokohama and Kobe, 20th July
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hull, 30th July
"BENLEDI"	Direct to Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, 12th Aug.
"BENCLEUCH"	Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull, 19th Aug.
"BENLAWERS"	Genoa, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg, 29th Aug.
"BENMACDUIH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama, 31st Aug.
"BENVORLICH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam and Hamburg, 14th Sept.

† Calls Djibouti instead of Aden.
‡ Calls Manila.
All vessels accept cargo for Suez and Port Said.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
York Building, Agents. Tel: 34165 and 38710

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HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

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EXPERIENCED ladies required for ladies and children's shoe department in Hong Kong foreign department store. Apply stating experience to Box 67, "China Mail".

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OFFICE STATIONERY. Letter Heads, Memoranda, Forms, Visiting Cards, Envelopes, etc. Orders now taken "S. C. M. Post".

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE

Copying. Pencils, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, India, Black, 42 to 60 gross, \$4 per dozen, 40 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post".

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

MYFON YUEN KAISHA

M.S. "AKAGI MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 22nd July, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown. All claims against the Underinsured on or before 21st July, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 18th July, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

DARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

M.S. "TUNGUS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 17th July, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown. All claims against the Underinsured on or before 16th July, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 14th July, 1953.

House Of Commons To Debate Foreign Affairs

London, July 19.

The House of Commons has girded itself for a two-day debate on foreign affairs this week.

No detailed plans have yet been made, but it is assumed that Mr Butler, who has been taking all the questions on foreign affairs that the Prime Minister would have answered, will be the principal Government speaker.

Lord Salisbury, the Acting Foreign Secretary, will have no part in the debate.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

MYFON YUEN KAISHA

M.S. "AKAGI MARU"

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 18th July, 1953.

Harry Odell says

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"GLORY AT SEA"

THE GREATEST NAVAL STORY OF THE CENTURY

— NEXT CHANGE —

at the

KING'S—MAJESTIC

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	22nd June	27th July
"CANTON"	23rd July	24th August
"CARTHAGE"	20th August	21st September
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Yokohama & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	21st July	1st Sept.
"CANTON"	20th August	10th Sept.
"CARTHAGE"	23rd September	20th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due	For
"SOUDAN"	24th August	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SHILLONG"	25th July	Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk.

Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"FULTALA" due 8th Aug. from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Chittagong

P. & O. S. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORNA" due 21st July from Karachi, Bombay, Aden & Singapore

"OZARDA" sails 23rd July for Japan

"OZARDA" sails 25th July for Singapore, Colombo, Penang, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr & Basrah

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN" sails 1st Aug. for Japan

"NANKIN" sails 12th Aug. for Sydney & Adelaide

"EASTERN" sails 19th Aug. for Lee, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



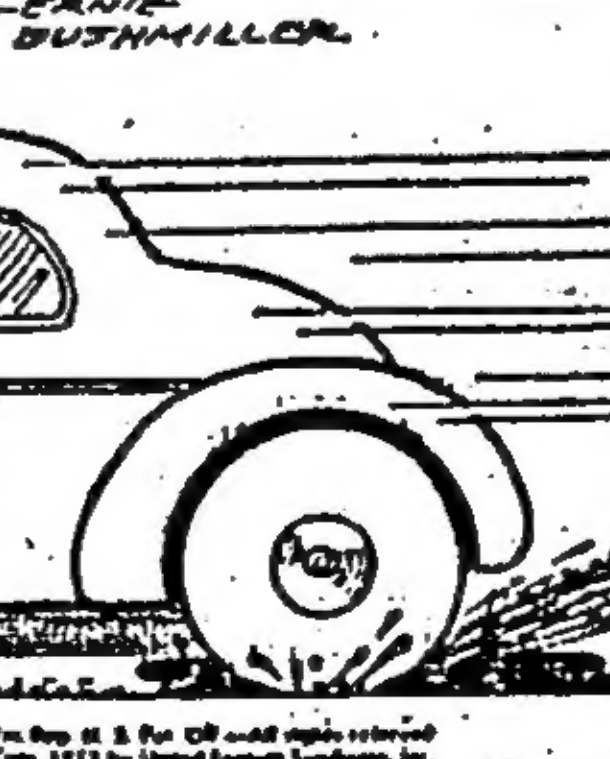
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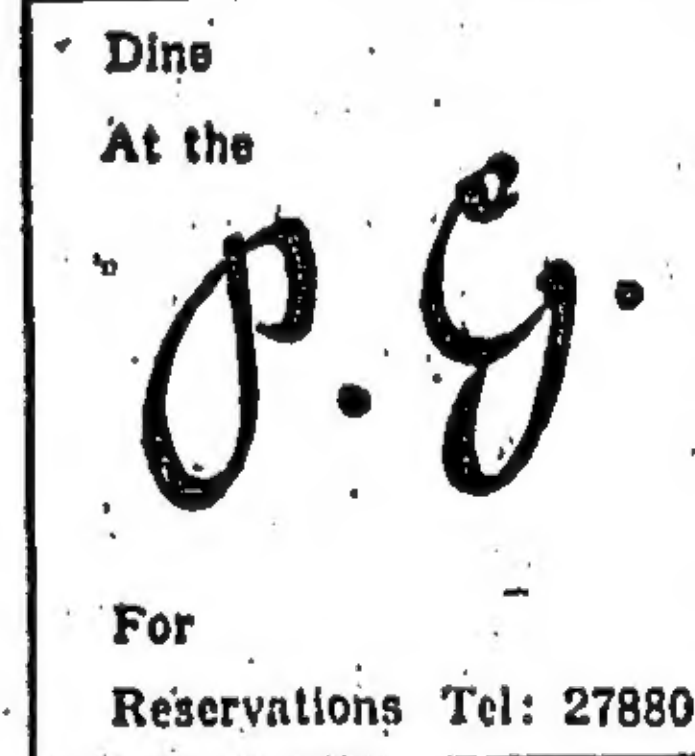
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U.S. Version Of African Politics

New York, July 19.

Mr Michael Blumenthal, leader of the Unofficial Members of Kenya's Legislative Council, has brought into the open in Central Africa the fear and hostility towards India, a report to the New York Times said today.

The report, from a correspondent in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, added that now Central African Federation was assured, the British there were outspoken in declaring that one of its essential purposes was to keep Indians out of Central Africa.

Accordingly, the report said, there was strong support for a speech by Mr Blumenthal on Friday before the Rhodesian National Affairs Association declaring that India was organising African opinion against the Europeans in Africa and that it was the beginning of Indian imperialism.

He called for rapid European immigration to stem the Oriental tide.

Southern Rhodesia had kept the Indians out but they had begun to appear in appreciable numbers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the report said.

Europeans were determined that the Asian was not going to be permitted to play the role in Central Africa that he was playing in East Africa—Reuters.

British Methods As Example

Saigon, July 19.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards: "LA MARSEILLAISE" 7 July 2-4 Aug. Saigon
"VIETNAM" 17 July 9-11 Aug. Yokohama
Homewards: "FELIX ROUSSEL" 25 July 25 Aug. Manila
"LA MARSEILLAISE" 4 August 27 Aug. Saigon
"VIETNAM" 12 August 14 Sept. Saigon
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards: "MEKONG" Europe-Sailed 21-23 July Japan
"COURSEULLES" Europe-Sailed 31 August Japan
Homewards: "MONTEAU" Keelung-18 July 19-20 July
"SILVERLAND" Keelung-18 August 20 August
"MEKONG" Keelung-18 August 20 August
"COURSEULLES" Keelung-4 October 5 October
† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"BRADEVERETT"

In Port Loading Sails July 20 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives July 29 from Singapore. Sails July 29 for Kobe & Yokohama.
(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

In Port Loading Sails July 21 for Naha & Japan

"LAO"

Arrives July 29 from Japan. Sails July 30 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.
(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Weekly Review Of Textiles

New York, July 19.
Cotton grey goods mills, winding up their vacation period, reported a demand for a number of standard constructions as the week drew to a close.

Failure of second offerings to upset the market during the mills' holidays caused buyers needing print cloth, broadcloth, osenaburgs and twills to complete coverage against third and fourth quarter commitments.

Interest was stirred further by knowledge that converters are expected to begin buying soon to meet the demand from garment manufacturers who shortly will be in the market for yardage sample lines on early Spring 1954 fashions.

In cotton yarns, activity started to perk up as knitting mills ended the vacation. Sales yarn producers reported a good underlying inquiry and expected knitters to become substantial buyers for autumn production in the near future. Prices for carded and combed yarns held firm with a strengthening tendency also apparent in the coarser carded counts.

Fibres were quiet with mixed prices. Burlap was mostly unchanged in a dull market. Interest in hemp and sisal fibres was at an irreducible minimum with spinners and consumers well covered for the present and hoping to make replacement purchases at lower levels. Rayon dry goods business was only moderate with bids lacking on many types of goods, brokers reported. —United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$809,339.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES	
BANKS	
HSK Bank ..	1010 1 1/2 1015
East Asia ..	100
INSURANCES	
Canton ..	241
Union ..	725
HSK Fire ..	143
SHIPPING	
Asia Nav. ..	1 1/2 1.55 500 0 1 1/2 1.50 2000 0 1 1/2 1.50
DOCKS, ETC.	
K. Wharf ..	80 57
Shai Dock ..	21.30
Providence ..	12.20 100 0 12.20
Cement ..	18 1/2 2700 0 18 1/2 2700 0 18 1/2 2700 0 18 1/2 2700 0
Whitstock ..	8.90 0 8.90 2000 0 8.90 2000 0 8.90 2000 0 8.90 2000 0
LAND, ETC.	
HSK Land ..	0.05 0.15 2500 0 0.10
Shai Land ..	10 10.80 8000 0 10 8000 0 10 8000 0 10 8000 0
Telephone ..	21 1/2 500 0 21 1/2 500 0 21 1/2 500 0 21 1/2 500 0
UTILITIES	
Tram ..	25.20 150 0 25 1100 0 25 1100 0 25 1100 0
P. Tram (O) 40	
8000 0 8000 0 8000 0 8000 0	
C. Light (O) 12 1/2 12.00 7400 0 12 1/2 7400 0 12 1/2 7400 0 12 1/2 7400 0	
C. Light (N) 8 1/2 1000 0 8 1/2 1000 0 8 1/2 1000 0 8 1/2 1000 0	
Electric .. 27.30	
Telephone .. 21 1/2	
INDUSTRIALS	
Cement ..	18 1/2 2000 0 18 1/2 2000 0 18 1/2 2000 0 18 1/2 2000 0
Rops ..	17.00 10
SUGARS, ETC.	
Sugar ..	23.90 23 24.00 0 23 24.00 0 23 24.00 0 23 24.00 0
Walson ..	24.30 24.70 2000 0 24 2000 0 24 2000 0 24 2000 0
L. Crawford 24	200 0 24 200 0 24 200 0 24 200 0
COTTON	
Textile Corp 2 1/2	2 1/2 2.00 1000 0 2 1/2 2.00 1000 0 2 1/2 2.00 1000 0 2 1/2 2.00 1000 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
Wangsee (O) 0.80	2000 0 0.80 2000 0 0.80 2000 0 0.80 2000 0
Wire ..	100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0
New ..	6.10

was included in the present volume had nothing to do with the Garrison, but that his services were confined to the occasional establishment. If there was a Catholic chaplain for soldiers of that religion as was the case at Corfu, his name would not appear here but in the army estimates.

To be continued.